IN THE CLAIMS:

The current claim set should now replace any claim set of record.

Claim 1. **(Cancelled)**

Claim 2. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is an RNA.

Claim 3. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is a cDNA.

Claim 4. **(Cancelled)**

Claim 5. **(Previously presented)** The nucleic acid described in claim 18, wherein the nucleic acid molecule consists of a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:10.

Claim 6. **(Withdrawn)** A polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising the sequence given in SEQ ID NO:1 or the sequence given in SEQ ID NO:3.

Claim 7. **(Withdrawn)** The polypeptide described in claim 6, wherein the polypeptide is a recombinantly produced polypeptide.

Claim 8. **(Withdrawn)** An antibody that binds immunospecifically with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence given in SEQ ID NO: 1 or a sequence given in SEQ ID NO:3.

Claim 9. **(Cancelled)**

Claim 10. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the sample is blood, urine or seminal fluid.

Claim 11. **(Currently amended)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the sample is <u>from prostate</u> tissue ~~originating from the prostate~~.

Claim 12. (**Previously presented**) The method described in claim 19, wherein the determining step comprises amplifying the nucleic acid and detecting the amplified nucleic acid.

Claim 13. (**Withdrawn**) A method of detecting precancerous cells or cancer cells in the prostate of a subject, said method comprising providing a sample of tissue or fluid from the subject and determining whether the sample contains an abnormally high content of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence given in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, whereby determining that the sample contains an abnormally high content of the polypeptide indicates that the subject has precancerous cells or cancer cells in the prostate.

Claim 14. (**Withdrawn**) The method described in claim 13, wherein the sample is a body fluid.

Claim 15. (**Withdrawn**) The method described in claim 13, wherein the sample is tissue originating from the prostate.

Claim 16. (**Withdrawn**) The method described in claim 13, wherein the determining step further comprises contacting at least a portion of the sample with an antibody that binds immunospecifically with the polypeptide and determining the amount of the antibody that has bound with the polypeptide present in the sample.

Claim 17. (**Currently amended**) A purified nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(A) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1; and

(B) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the full-length sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (A).

Claim 18. **(Currently amended)** A purified nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(A) a nucleic acid molecule that consists of a fragment of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 of about 20 to about 30 nucleotides~~, wherein said fragment hybridizes specifically with a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence that is completely complementary to SEQ ID NO:1~~; and

(B) a nucleic acid molecule that consists of a sequence that is completely complementary to the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (A) of about 20 to about 30 nt.

Claim 19. **(Currently amended)** A method of detecting prostate cancer in a subject, said method comprising the steps:

(A) obtaining a sample of prostate tissue or blood, urine or seminal fluid from said subject, and

(B) determining whether said sample contains an increased content compared to normal control of a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(1) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1; and

(2) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the full-length sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (1);

wherein detection of said increased content of said nucleic acid molecule is indicative of the presence of prostate cancer in said subject.

Claims 20-24 **(Cancelled)**

Claim 25. **(Previously presented)** The method described in claim 19, wherein the prostate cancer is a primary tumor.

Claim 26. **(Cancelled)**

Claim 27. (**Currently amended**) A purified nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(A) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of nucleotide 77 through nucleotide 1753 of SEQ ID NO:1; and

(B) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the full-length sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (A).

Claim 28. (**Previously presented**) The nucleic acid described in claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid is an RNA.

Claim 29. (**Previously presented**) The nucleic acid described in claim 27, wherein the nucleic acid is a cDNA.

Claim 30. (**Currently amended**) A method of detecting prostate cancer in a subject, said method comprising the steps:

(A) obtaining a sample of prostate tissue or blood, urine or seminal fluid from said subject, and

(B) determining whether said sample contains an increased content compared to normal control of a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(1) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises the sequence of nucleotide 77 through nucleotide 1753 of SEQ ID NO:1; and

(2) a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a sequence that is completely complementary to the full-length sequence of said nucleic acid molecule (1);

wherein detection of said increased content of said nucleic acid molecule in indicative of the presence of prostate cancer in said subject.

Claim 31 (**Previously presented**) The method described in claim 30, wherein the sample is blood, urine or seminal fluid.

Claim 32. (**Currently amended**) The method described in claim 30, wherein the sample is from prostate tissue ~~originating from the prostate~~.

Claim 33. (**Previously presented**) The method described in claim 30, wherein the determining step comprises amplifying the nucleic acid and detecting the amplified nucleic acid.

Claim 34. (**Previously presented**) The method described in claim 30, wherein the prostate cancer is a primary tumor.

Claims 35-40. (**Cancelled**)